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season is diminished in proportion, as, of course, no new buds can be formed.

This late blooming is not at all uncommon, although I do not remember having noticed any as early as September. One season in the first week of November the pear trees in the garden were quite white with blossoms, but unfortunately I cannot recall the year.

Dr. Mendelson may enjoy a very pretty bouquet in February or March by placing in water in a sunny window the fruit-bearing branches of pears, apples or cherries; in a short time they will develop their beautiful and fragrant blossoms.

F. J. THOMPSON.

New Brighton, Staten Island.

A CORRECTION.

Science is so generally exact in following copy that I must have left out one important word in a recent communication. I should have said that the *early* Iroquois had no council wampum. When the Dutch came they obtained it fast enough, but it is found on no earlier sites in their territory. The later ones have furnished it in abundance.

I wish to record the occurrence of the thick-billed guillemot in this part of New York. A young one was shot on the Seneca River, at Baldwinsville, Dec. 15, 1893. It has not been reported so far inland before. Two species of cormorant have been shot on Onondaga Lake, and I heard that a pelican was recently killed there, but have not seen it.

W. M. BEAUCHAMP.

Baldwinsville, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1893.

LATE-BLOOMING TREES.

TREES or shrubs if stripped of their foliage during the summer will put out new buds and new leaves and blossoms. It is a common saying with farmers that when a tree blossoms in the fall it is about to die, which is generally the case, as it mostly occurs on diseased trees. On such a tree the leaves will often turn yellow and fall off during a dry summer. The later rains will put a little new life into it, and it will often put forth buds and blossom. The same occurs if healthy trees are stripped of their foliage during the summer.

The phenomenon of "the late blossoming of trees," referred to by Dr. Walter Mendelson in *Science* of Dec. 15, 1893, was observed here. During the latter part of September and the first of October great numbers of fruit trees were in bloom, and on many green fruit set and grew; but they all occurred in the track of a severe hail storm which in August passed over a strip of country about half-a-mile in width, cutting the foliage completely from the trees. Possibly Brielle and Alpine, N. J., were in the track of that hail storm.

THOMAS S. STEVENS.

Trenton, N. J., Dec. 28, 1893.

AS TO FEIGNED DEATH IN SNAKES.

WHILE on a trip to the Bad Lands in northwest Nebraska and South Dakota in the summer of 1892, collections of rattlesnakes were made. Being much interested in the recent articles on "Feigned Death in Snakes," I have the following statement to make: Whenever a freshly captured rattlesnake was introduced in the box with the former captures it usually vented its rage on them by striking and biting. No ill effects whatever ensued. Also, when teased, the snakes would bite one another. We lost no rattlesnakes whatever on the trip. We often teased the snakes before capture, and in not one instance did they show any tendency to feign death.

H. H. EVERETT.

Lincoln, Neb., Dec. 27, 1893.

THE LEAST BITTERN.

LAST summer a wounded bittern, the smallest of them all, *Botaurus exilis*, came into the grounds of the New York State Fishery Commission, at this place, and as its wing was hanging down one of my men caught it and amputated the wing. It remained and fished in a swampy bit of land where the minnows are plenty, in a pool fed by tide water, and promises to winter there. Its habit of remaining motionless when I approach it slowly and in plain sight is interesting, perched on a stick, or standing in the mud with its neck drawn up close and bill pointed upward. I can go within two

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